DOUBLE SHEET.

National Ca amity.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE GREAT SEVATOR.

Biographical Sketch of the Late Distinguished American Statesman.

His Public Life and Services.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MR. CLAY'S DEATH.

WASHINGTON, June 29-10 P. M Honry Clay breathed his last to day, at seventeen minutes past eleven o'clock, at his rooms in the National Hotel.

His eldest son, Thomas Hart Clay, and Governor Jones, of Tonnessee, were the only persons present

Mr. Clay has been rapidly sinking for some days past-still, the very near approach of his death was not anticipated, and consequently his physician (Dr. Hall), as also Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, of the National, whose attentions have been unremitting, did not happen to be in the room at the time of his

Mr. Clay had long been aware that he could not recever, but not a murmer was ever heard to cross his lips, beyond the regret he felt at the trouble he upposed he gave his friends. His misd retained its clearness to the last, but

his body was so wasted that he lay for weeks as helpless as an infant.

His expectoration was so profuse weeks before his death, that it was feared, when he had no longer the power of throwing off the phlegm, that he would suffocate. Fortunately this danger was averted by has, consequently, suffered no pain.

Large deses of opium were administered to him

during the week. Occasionally, when he woke from sleep, the effect of the narcotic was perceptible for some minutes. He would sometimes imagino himself in the Senate; again, surrounded by his family, or talking to some friend who had long since preceded him to the spirit land. But his braid soon threw off the influence, and his thoughts flowed as

His son made him aware of the result of the Whig Convention, but he appeared to take little interest

His last words this morning, addressed to his son, were, "I am dying-I am going." His spirit fled, and all was still." His death was as calm and peaceful as an infant's

During his illness he has been attended by Rev. Dr. Butler, of Trinity church, (Episcopal,) and par-

His body is wasted away to a mere shadow-in fact, life clung to him apparently whilst there was a remnant of his former self left. It is wonderful

how he survived as long as he did. His family have requested, upon several occasions, permission to come on here and attend him. He

would not, however, consent that any one but his oldest son should be here.

The announcement of his death will be made tomorrow in the Senate and House.

The funeral ceremonies will probably take place will be taken to Lexington, Kentucky, by his re-

The arrangements as to the coffin, inscription, &c., are not yet made, and probably will not be till Congress appoints the committee.

The body lies in the room where he died, but no person is as yet permitted to see it.

FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1852. At seventeen minutes past eleven Henry Clay breathed his last, at the National Hotel. He had been for three days past so low as to be scarcely able to converse with his son or pastor, Dr. Butler: but no further visible change was observed in his condition until a few moments before death, except that he had suffered from cold sweat during the night. His physician, Dr. Hall, was then hastily sent for, but before his arrival Mr. Clay had breath ed his last. No one was present at the time, except his son, Thomas Hart Clay, and Gov. Jones, of

His last moments were calm and quiet, and he seemed in full possession of all his faculties, apparently suffering but little. He did not speak for several hours before death; but his countenance indicated happy resignation, and full knowledge of

He had long since made every preparation for death-giving his son tull instructions as to the disposition of his body, and the settlement of his worldly affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 29-11 P. M Mr. Clay was shaved about an hour before he died. His last words, as recollected by Governor Jones, who was present, were a request to his son to

About twenty minutes before his death he said to his son-"My son, I am going, and you had better

He simply slept away. So quietly was his death that it was some five or ten miautes before Governor Jones could satisfy himself that he was actually

To-morrow morning the remains will pass into the charge of the Senate Committee, and they will determine whether they shall be exhibited to the public-probably they will be.

The body will be removed to Kentucky, without being entombed in Washington, and will be taken

directly from the Capitol to the depot. Judge Underwood will announce Mr. Clay's death in the Senate, and Mr. Breckenridge in the House.

Pullanguema, June 29, 1852. The following is the despatch to the Ledger from Washington :-

Yesterday afternoon there appeared to be a giving way in Mr. Clay's system. Imagination attributed it, in some degree, to excitement produced by the enthusiasm of the ratification meeting. At night he was calm, but his mind wandered, and in a low, distinct voice, he samed

his wife, son, and other relations. Rev. Dr. Butler offered his services to watch during th night, but they were deemed unnecessary. On his last thence, resignation, and confidence in the Radsemer

This morning, Mr. Clay was perfectly tranquil and ex-About half-past ten, he asked for cool water, which I

was accustomed to take through a silver tube. On removing the tube from his mouth, he seemed to have more difficulty than previously. He turned to his son, and sald, "Don't leave me." Soon after, he made a metion to

have his shirt collar open, and then added, "I am going con," and serencly breathed his last

The Senate Committee meet to morrow, until when no thing of the arrangements will be definitely known, fur generally understood from the best possible sources, that the body escort will leave by the cars on Thursday aftersoon through Baltimore, en route for the Eric Railroad.

If they pass directly through they would be in Philadel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND PUBLIC LIFE

In the county of Hanover, in Eastern Virginia, is neighborhood commonly called "the Slashes," and here Henry Clay was born, April 12, 1777; haying been the seventh child of his parents, both of whom were of English ancestry. Branches of the Clay family are still in the mother country, of which Sir William Clay, baronet, and member of the British Heuse of Commons, is supposed to be one of the original stock from which Henry Clay descended, some of whom were among the early settlers of Virginia. The Hudson family, on the maternal side of Mr. Clay's ancestors, migrated from England to Virginia, about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The Rev. John Clay, father of Henry, was a man of great vigor of character, of exemplary virtue and manners. He died in 1781, leaving his widow, who was a woman endowed with eminent female virtues, in straightened circumstances, with seven children, Henry being then four years of age. The Rev. Porter Clay, the youngest of the family, was living at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1844. Mrs. Clay, the mother, was married a second time, to Captain Henry Watkins, a worthy gentleman, who took a

fatherly interest in the family. In 1791, when fourteen years of age, Henry Clay was taken into the store of Richard Denny, at Richmond, Va , his education at that time having extended no further than a graduation at the ordinary school of Mr. Peter Deacon. But his step-father was not satisfied with this situation for the boy, and therefore placed him in the office of his friend, Peter Tinsley, Esq., then clerk of the Court of Chancery, at Richmond. Here he attracted the attention of Chancellor Wythe, who being in want of a private secretary, a connection was formed which continued four years, Henry being nominally in the office of the Clerk in Chancery, but chiefly employed in the office of the Chancellor. It was in this connection that Mr. Clay's mind received its high destination. It introduced him to a new sphere of thought and improvement. The Chancellor became much attached to him, and perceiving his uncommon capa cities, gave him the use of his library, and superintended his studies for the legal profession. It has been remarked that from the hour when Chancellor Wythe took him by the hand, his fortune was deoided, and he was made for life. He was for years the pupil and companion of that distinguished Virginian, who discovering the high promise of his protege, was not less ambitious to fit him for his destiny than be himself was to attain it. The benefits of the society and tuition of the venerable Chancellor, probably transcended the advantages that could have been provided by an ample fortune.

In 1796, Mr. Clay left the office of Mc. Tineley, and entered as a regular student of law, with the Attorney General of Virginia, Robert Brooke, Esq. The following year he was admitted to practice, by the Court of Appeals. He removed to Lexington, Kentucky, in November, 1797, to establish himself in the profession of the law, being then in his twenty-first year. His mother, with his step-father, Capt. Watkins, and most of the family, had removed from Virginia to Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1792. By Capt. Watkins she had seven children, and died in a good old age, in 1829.

At Lexington, Mr. Clay commenced the practice of the law, under auspices not the most favorable Many years afterwards, alluding to his early career he says he " was without patrons, without friends, and destitute of means. I remember how comfortable I thought I should be, if I could make £100 nev per annum, and with what delight received the first fifteen shillings fee. My hopes were more than realized; I immediately rushed into a lucrative practice." Perhaps at no previous period was the Lexington bar more distinguished for the talents and learning of its members, than at that time. Among them were Nicholas, Breckenridge, Murray, and others, who found in Mr. Clay a most formidable competitor, whose talents seeured respect, and soon put him on a level with his older and more experienced rivals. He soon succeeded, also, in chtaining the confidence of the community where be resided, and, as is well known, continued enjoy the public favor there throughout his long

daughter of Colonel Thomas Hart, of Loxington, a gentleman famed for his enterprise and hospitality Inmes Brown, Esq., afterwards Senator from Louis iana, and Minister to France under Presidents Monroe and Adams, married another daughter o Col. Hart, who resided at Hagerstown, Maryland, where Mrs. Clay was born, in 1781. By this lady, Mr Clay has had eleven children, five sons and six laughters. Of these, we believe, only two sons low survive Henry Clay, Jun., the third son, born in 1811, it will be recollected, was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, Feb., 1847.

Mr. Clay first entered the field of politics during he administration of John Adams, when he took part at public meetings in discussing the Alien and Sedition laws, and other measures of the federal party, which were particularly unpopular in Kentucky, a State in which the democracy were largely n the preponderance. Mr. Clay soon became decided favorite with the republican or demo ratio party, and was a warm advocate for he election of Mr. Jefferson, as well as subsequently one of the most zealous supporters of his adminis tration. In 1803, the citizens of Fayette county for the first time brought him forward as a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky, and although late n the field, and at first nominated against his own wishes, he was triumphantly elected. In the Legisature, he carned a reputation which caused him to be chosen by that body, in 1806, to the Senate of the United States, to fill up the unexpired term of the Hon. John Adair, who had resigned his seat-The election was for one session only, the term closing the 4th of March, 1807. During this short session, Mr. Clay delivered a speech on internal improvement, which has not been preserved. In the summer of 1807, he was again elected to the State Legislature, and, on taking his seat, made Speaker of the House. After a service of two sessions i this capacity in that body, he was again chosen by he Legislature to the United States Senate, for the mexpired term of two years of the Hon. Buckner

Thurston, resigned; in 1810. In 1811, the prospects of war with Great Britain question in which Mr. Clay took a deep interest. nduced him to decline a re-election to the United States Senate, and to stand as a candidate before the people for the House of Representatives, preferring that field of action in Congress, at that peculiar crisis in the state of the country. Being triumphantly chosen by the people of his Congressional district, he, for the first time, took his seat in the popular branch of Congress, on the ascembling of that body, November 4, 1811, and was elected Speaker of the House, on the first ballot, by a majority of 31, out of 128 members present. This was considered a remarkable honor for a

member of a House, in which, at the time, there were many veteran members of the republican parously conferred on him, till 1825, when he was appeinted Secretary of State, with the excepti his resignation and absence, to negotiate the treaty of Ghent, in 1814; but on his return was again chosen Speaker, at the opening of Congress, in 1815; and in 1820, he temperarily retired from the Speak-er's chair, and in 1821, from Congress, until 1823, when he was returned again to the House, without opposition in the district, and re-elected Speaker. by the large majority of 139 to 42. Mr. Clay, herefore, was elected Speaker of the House six times, vis :- 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, and 1823, and occupied the chair in all about ten years.

In 1-05, Mr. Clay became involved in an affair of honor with Col. Joseph H. Daviess, who, in consequence of some severe remarks by Mr. Clay, at a trial in court, sent him a challenge, which was ac-cepted; but the affair was settled by the friends of both parties, and the most cordial friendship existed between them until the death of Col. Daviess, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoo. In 1808, a violent quarrel took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Humphrey Marshall, who was a federalist, and had represented Kentucky in the United States Senate, but was now a mouber of the State Legislature. The quarrel progressed until it reached the stage where Mr. Clay considered himself bound, according to the laws of honor, to challenge Mr. Marshall to settle their disputes in single combat. The challenge was accepted by Marshall; the parties met, and exchanged two or three shots, resulting in a slight wound to each. The duet was terminated by the interference of the seconds Many years afterwards, namely, in April. 1826, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, a hostile meeting took place between him and John Randolph, then a United Senator from Virginia This duel was caused in consequence of a violent attack on the character of Mr Clay in debate, which caused a challenge from the Secretary of State, and the same was accepted by the Senator. Shots were exchanged without effect. After the first discharge, Mr. Randolph, by firing into the air, showed his disinclination to continue the fight, and the affair terminated by the parties becoming reconciled. Mr Clay, on snother occasion, remarked (in the course of a public address) -" I owe it to the community to say, that whatever, heretefore, I may have done, or, by inevitable circumstances, may be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do the permelous practice of duelling. Condemned, as it must be, by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling, about which we cannot, although we should, reason. The true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription" These several affairs of honor in which Mr. Clay had been engaged, were often used against him, particularly at Presidential elections, and were supposed to have been among the causes which operated to injure him with a portion of the

Great Britain, viz , in June, 1812. Clay and Calnoun were among the most active leaders of the war party, and in advocating proparatory measures urging the policy on the reluctant President Madison, and upon Congress. The few speeches of Mr. Clay at this period, which are preserved, do not, however, exhibit the eloquence and argument which distinguished his subsequent efforts during his Congressional career. His majority for Speaker at the called session, in May, 1813, was thirty-five over Mr. Pitkin, the federal, or peace party candidate. This second election as Speaker showed the continued confidence of the republican party in Mr. Clay; and the subsequent winter, January. 1814, he was appointed by President Madison one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peach with Great Britain His colleagues in the commission were John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell. Mr. Adams was then Minister at the Court of Russia, and Messes. Gallatin and Bayard had been appointed in April, 1813, Commissioners to join Mr. Adams to negotiate a treaty of ceace under the intervention of the Em peror of Russia, and those Commissioners had been ome months in Europe, having embarked from Phiadelphia in May, 1813. But Russian interference was declined by England, that government, however, offering to treat directly with the United States. This offer was accepted by President Madison, and Mesers. Clay and Russell were added to the commission. Till they were appointed, the war party was without a representative in the legation, Adams, Gallatin, and Bayard, having been origi nally opposed to the war. On the 4th January, 1814, Clay and Russell were nominated as Commisopers, and on the 19th Mr. Clay resigned the Speaker's chair, in which he was succeeded by Mr leves, of South Carolina. On the 27th February. 1814, Messrs Clay and Russell, with Messrs. Hughes, Shaler, and Henry Carroll, as secretaries and government agents, sailed from New York in the sloop-of-war John Adams. After a tempestuous pas-, they handed at Gottenburg, in Sweden, erwards joined the other Commissioners at Ghent in Belgium, which had been selected as the place g, although Gottenburg had been first

During Mr. Clay's first term as Speaker in Con-

ress, war was declared by the United States against

Ghent was then occupied by British troops, and Gent was then occupied by British troops, and the American ministers were a long time at that piace waiting for the English legation, who did not arrive until the 6th of August. These British commissioners were Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulbourne, and William Adams. The feeling in England towards this country, at the time, was almost universal anger, aversion and contempt, and England towards this country, at the time, was almost universal anger, aversion and contempt, and the negotiations opened, on the Sth August, with an arbitrary and haughty tone on the part of the Bittish commissioners. They were met with spirit and determination by the Americans, Mr. Clay being the most unyielding of the five commissioners. Ghent was full of persons to watch the negotiations for commercial speculations—American and English merchants and others—among the rest, Mr. Churchill C. Cambreleng, of this city, Mr. George Emlon, and Captain Wim. Shaler. The negotiations were protracted, amid much public anxiety on both sides of the Atlantic, between four and five months; but the treaty was finally signed on Christmas eve. Saturtreaty was finally signed on Christmas eve, Saturday, the 24th of December, 1814, and several copies

treaty was finally signed on Christmas eve, Saturday, the 24th of December, 1814, and several copies were taken. Mr. Carroll was despatched with one copy to the United States, arriving at New York, in the British sloop-of-war Favorite, February II, 1815. After visiting France and England, Mr. Clay embarked in September, 1815, for New York, wasre, on his arrival, he and Mr. Gallatin were complimented with a public dinner. The people of his Congressional district had unanimously re-elected him to Congress while he was still in Europe, and at the eneuing session, as we have stated, the House again called him to preside over its deliberations. During the session he ably defended the terms of the new treaty against the attacks of the federalists, and united with Calhoun and others in promoting the passage of many important laws, rendered necessary by the peace. Mr. Clay supported the charter of the United States Bank in 1816, although he had, while a member of the United States Senate, spoken and voted against the renewal of the charter of the first National Hank, in 1811. From this period, it may be remarked, that the series of measures, and the system of policy advocated by Mr. Clay, in conducting the administration of the general government, did not differ materially from the policy which had distinguished Washington's administration, and been brought forward by Alexander Hamilton. After 1816, however, the federal party, as a national political distinction, soon ceased to exist, and the republicans, or democrate, under President Monroe, adopted those measures which they deemed best adapted to the circumstances of the country, without much regard to precedents, or party designations.

To skotch in full the public life of Mr. Clay would be to write the political history of the United States for the last had century.

fore pass rapidly over most of the events of his career subsequent to the war of 1812. In December, 1817, he was chosen Speaker, by 140 votes out of 147 given; and in December, 1819, he received 147 out 1855, the whole number takes. During these successive sessions of Congress, among the most important measures advocated by Mr. Clay, were protection to domestic manufactures, a system of internal improvements, and the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American republics. He was the earliest advocate in Congress of the emancipation of South American vers before Mr. Canning claimed, in the House of Commons, to have called that new world into existence, by separating Spain and the Indies, in acknowledging the independence of the Spanish American colonies. In January, 1819, Mr. Clay made his great speech against Genoral Jackson, for his conduct in the Seminele war, which speech caused a complete separation between him and the General, who was oven then begun to be talked about for President, but to his clevation Mr. Clay always expressed a decided hostility.

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In December, 1816, Mr. Clay presided at a meeting, at Washington oity, to consider the propriety of colonizing the free people of color of the United States in Africa. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Colonization Society, of which Judge Bushrod Washington was chosen President. Mr. Clay continued a loading member and officer of the States were afforward.

Clay continued a loading member and officer of the Scolety ever afterwards. In March, 1816, Mr. Clay attended the caucus of members of Congress called to nominate President and Vice President of the United States, when Monroe and Tompkins were nominated. On that occasion he submitted a resolution declaring that it was inexpedient to make, in caucus, any recommondation to the good people of the United States of persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President, &c. The resolution was rejected, but Mr. Clay thus early expressed his disapprobation of caucus nominators for President, which became unpopular and were discontinued, after the last attempt in 1824.

in 1824.

Mr. Clay's private affairs compelled him to forward his resignation as Speaker to the Clerk of the House, which he did at the opening of the second session of the sixteenth Congress, in November, 1820. His letter stated that he should not be able to attend until after the Christmas holidays. John W. Taylor, of New York, was therefore elected Speaker in his place, and Mr. Clay took his seat as a member of the House, on the 16th of January, 1821. From that date to the expiration of the term of that Congress, on the 4th of March ensuing, (forty-seven days.) was the only part of his career, as a member of the House, that he did not hold the office of Speaker. During this short period, as a floor member, he performed a most important service to the country, in formed a most important sorvice to the country, in allaying the civil discord which agitated Congress and the nation, by effecting the Missouri compro-mise, which admitted that State into the Union, and settled the boundary of slavery west of the Missis-

southed the boundary of slavery west of the Mississippi.

To the Seventeenth Congress, as we have stated, Mr. Clay declined a re-election, devoting that period of two years to his private affairs, and partially realized his wishes in repairing his pecuniary losses. In consequence of intense application to his professional duties, his health became seriously impaired—so much so that his life was despaired of. Having somewhat recovered, and as he had consented to a re-election to the Eighteenth Congress, he was enabled to take his seat in December, 1823, and was, for the sixth time, chosen Speaker. He had previously been named among the candidates for President, to succeed Mr. Monroe, whose second term expired in 1825. The Legislature of Kentucky, at an informal meeting of the members, on the 18th of November, 1822. William T. Barry chairman, (afterwards appointed Postmaster-General, by General Jackson.) it was resolved, "that Henry Clay be recommended as a suitable person to succeed Janes Monroe, as President;" an address to the people was also adopted, recommerding Mr. Clay as the candidate of the West. About the same time, Mr. Clay received a like nomination from the Legislature of the Missouri, which was followed, in January 1823, by a similar movement in the Legislature.

It being understood that the Presidential election of 1824, must, in all probability, devolve on the House of Representatives, in consequence of the division of the people between Adams, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay, great efforts were made by the friends of Mr. Clay, to secure a sufficient number of electoral votes for him, to return him to the House as one of the three highest candidates from which, as the constitution requires, a choice must be made. His position, influence, and popularity in Congress, it was believed, would insure his election by the Humber of electoral votes for him, to return him to the House so one of the three highest candidates from which, as the constitution requires, a choice must be made. His position, influence,

giving in the aggregate, at that election, 43 elec-toral votes, were confidently relied on, and for the balance required New York was looked to The electors of this State were then chosen by the Legislature, and neither the friends of Crawford or Adams had a majority in that body: the friends of Mr. Clay having about one-fourth of the members, held the balance of power. The late Gen. Peter B. Porter, of Eric county, loop prominent in the demo-Porter, of Eric county, long prominent in the demo-eratic ranks, but then a parvate citizen, was the principal manager on the part of the friends of Mr. Clay, with the Legislature, but, owing to sundry mi hape, and want of skill on the part of the Clay leaders, he received but four of the electoral votes of New York—twenty-six being for Adams, five for Crawford, and one for Jackson. Mr. Clay also failed to receive the electoral votes of Louisiana, which were divided between Adams and Jackson. The actual electoral votes are received by Mr. Clay The actual electoral votes received by Mr. Clay were as follows:—Kentucky, 14; Ohio, 16; Missouri, S; New York, 4; total, 37; while Mr Crawford re-S: New York, 4: total, 37; while Mr Crawford received 41 (or four more than Heary Clay), and was censequently returned to the House as one of the three candidates from whom a choice state be made. The electoral votes received by Mr. Chy were all given by the people, except the four from New York. The electoral tickets formed by his friends in Pernsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Illinois, received but a slender support. In Indiana, the pluraity of Jackson over him was nearly 2,000; but in the same State the Adams ticket received 3,050 votes; showing that Jackson was then in the minority in that State, aithough he received the electoral and Congressional vote. If we compare electoral and Congressional vote. If we compare the total popular vote of Mr Clay with that of Mr. Crawford, who it will be resolucted was the regu-lar caucus candidate in 1824, we find but little diflar caucus candidate in 1824, we find but little difference; the aggregates being, for Crawford 47,305, Clay 46,668, while Jackson received 152,951, and Adams 105,322. Of the whole number of electors chosen in 1824, there were 68 elected by legislative bodies. The aggregate votes of the electoral colleges, stood as follows:—Jackson 199, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37. These facts are interesting to show the general breaking up of parties which occurred in 1824, and proving that neither of the four candidates voted for received a national support. The election was decidedly sectional and personal in its character, and it seems absurd to pretend, as is often asserted, that Mr. Clay by his course at that time deserted the democratic party. After the failure of the friends of Mr. Crawford, who was the favorite candidate of the democracy of Vir-After the failure of the friends of Mr. Crawford, who was the favorite candidate of the domocracy of Virginia, Georgia, and a few other States, to unite the majority of the members of Congress, in a canous to nominate cat-didates for President and Vice President, according to former usage, the party was generally considered as dissolved. The friends of Jackson and Calborn, a refusion to interior the Congress of the Calborn, and calborn to refusion the first state of the congress of the con rany censioned as dissolved. The friends of Jackson and Calhoun, tu refusing to join in the Congressional caucus which nominated Crawford, were as much seceders as were the friends of Adams and Clay, by pursuing the same course.

When it become known that Mr. Clay had failed to be returned to the House as one of the three candidates for President to be voted for by that body, his position become one of genuliar delicacy and im-

to be returned to the House as one of the three candidates for President to be voted for by that body, his position become one of peculiar delicacy and importance. His situation as Speaker, which office he had held longer than any of his predecessors, and his personal popularity among the members, gave him a commanding influence. He was known to have been opposed to the caucus system on which Mr. Crawford depended. At the same time, the ill health of that gentleman forbade him to think favorably of his election. To General Jackson he was decidedly hostile, and between him and Mr. Adams there had been long existing a coldness and difference, growing mainly out of their actions in the negotiations at Ghent. The people of Kentucky were also much opposed to Mr. Adams; and the Legislature, on the motion of Mr. Crittenden, a friend of Mr. Clay, had instructed their delegation in Congress to vote for Jackson as the second choice of Kentucky, after the failure of their favorite, Clay. To counteract these instructions, the people of Mr. Clay's Congressional district denied the right of the Legislature to interfere in the matter, and requested their representative to vote secording to the dictates of his own beat judgment for the public good. Under these circumstances, Mr. Clay, in letters to confidential friends, announced his intention to vote for Mr. Alems:

The number of States at that time in the Union,

The number of States at that time in the Union,

was twenty-four, each State, according to the constition, being entitled to one vote in the Heuse, for
President. The preferences of members were understood to be as follows, by States, vis.—For
Adams, 9; Jackson, 7; Crawford, 4; Clay, 4—neocseary to a choice, 13. It was, therefore, in the
power of Mr. Clay and his friends to give the election
to Mr. Clay and his friends to give the election
to Mr. Clay and his followers had given their votes to
Jackson, the election of Adams would still have been
probable, through the support of the Crawford menand thus the coalition would have been of another
character from that which triumphed, and in censequence, doubtless, was the cause of the ruin of Mr.
Clay sfuture prospects for the Presidency.

The friends of Gen. Jackson were, however, confident in the belief of Mr. Clay's power to settle the
question of the election in favor of their candidate.
Efforts were necordingly made to induce him to declare for Jackson; but when his determination became known or understood, he was assested with
anonymous letters and threats of various kinds. At
last the celebrated charge of bargain and corruption
was made in a letter published in the Columbian
Observer, of Philadelphia, and dated Washington,
January 25, 1825. This letter was aftorwards
avowed by George Kremer, a member of the House
from Pennsylvania. The charge was, that overtures had been made by the Clay mon to the friends
of Jackson and refused; but that it was then ascertained that Henry Clay had transferred his interest
to John Quincy Adams. "As a consideration for
this abandoment of duty to his constituents, it is
said and Eleved, (adds the letter) should this unholy coalition prevail. Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State." This allegation Mr. Clay lost
no time in-denying, in a card published in
the National Intelligence, in which he pronounces the author of the letter "a base and infamous calumniator, and called upon him, whoevor
he might be, to come out boldly and avow his name,
addin

When Mr. Kremer avowed himself as the author of the letter, Mr. Clay appealed to the House, and demanded an investigation. A committee was appointed, consisting entirely of the opponents of Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency; but in consequence of Mr. Kremer's declining to appear before them, the matter was soon suffered to drop. But this charge of bargain and corruption was kept up against Mr. Clay, in various ways, for years afterwards, and was the main cause of altenating the feelings of a large portion of the people of the United States, which otherwise might have been drawn towards him. When Mr. Kremer avowed himself as the author of

Mr. Adams was elected President by the House him.

Mr. Adams was elected President by the House of Representatives, in February, 1825, by the aid of Mr. Clay and his friends. He received the votes of thirteen States on the first ballot, Jackson sevon States, and Crawford four. Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Adams. Many of his friends, (away from Washington) were of opinion that he ought to decline the office; but the preponderance of opinion among them was in favor of his acceptance, and he accordingly conformed to that opinion, and was the leading member of the cabinet of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Clay's principal objection to General Jackson for President was, that his qualification was only that of a military chieftain; and he had all along, before the election, declared himself opposed to the elevation of mere military men to the first office in the gift of the people. Many of Mr. Clay's political opponents approved of his vote in favor of Mr. Adams. Among others, the regular democratic candidate for President in 1824, Walfam R. Crawford, wrote Mr. Clay as follows:—

Woodlaws, Feb. 4, 1828.

My Dear Siz—1 hope you know me too well to suppose that I have countenanced the charge of corruption which has been reiterated against you. The truth is, Inproved of your vote when it was given, and would have voted as you did between Jacksen and Adams. But candor compels me to say that I disapproved of your accopting an office under him.

WM. H. CRAWFOED. 'Mr. Clay, in reply to this letter, says .--

Mr. Clay, in reply to this letter, says.—

My own indigment was rather opposed to my acceptance of the Peps chient of State; but my friends—and, let me add, two of your best friends—Mr. McLane, of Deisware, and Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia urged me strongly not to decline it. It was represented by my fileads that should get no credit for the forbestance, but that, on the contrary, it would be said that my forbestance was evidence of my inving made a bangain, though onwilling to execute it. These and other similar arguments were preseded a me, and, after a week's deliberation. I yielded to their force. It is quite possible that I may have erred. I shall, at least, have so cause of self repreach.

During the administration of Mr. Adams this charge of bargain and corruption against the President and Secretary of State was renewed, and continued through the whole term of four years, forming the principal ground of electioneering during

tinuch through the whole term of four years, forming the principal ground of electioneering during the Presidential campaign, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Adams, and the election of General Jackson to the Presidency.

Mr. Clay's career as Secretary of State was marked by many important suggestions and negotiations. His favorite project of a Congress of Nations at Panama, suggested originally by Bolivar, although sanctioned by the various branches of our government, was a failure, owing to the want of a government, was a failure, owing to the want of a full co-operation on the part of the South Ame-rican governments, and a lack of any definite plan

rican governments, and a lack of any definits plan of agreement among the different powers concerned. The affairs of the office of Secretary of State were ably managed during the four years of Mr. Clay's continuance in that office.

After the election of General Jackson, Mr. Clay retired to private life, on his farm at Ashland—a beautiful seat, situated about a mile from Loxington, Kentucky. In the autumn of 1831, he was elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Kentucky. About the same time, he was nominated by a National Convention of anti-Jacksonmen, or national republicans, assembled at Baltimore, for President of the United States, to run as a candidate in opposition to General Jackson. timore, for President of the United States, to run as a candidate in opposition to General Jackson. It was a great mistake on the part of Mr. Clay in accepting this nomination for the Presidency, for there were no possible chances of success, and a personal defeat by General Jackson was sure to mar his future prospects for the Presidency. The antimatonic party had been formed, and nominated Mr. Wirt as their candidate; that party contained large numbers of the former supporters of Mr. Adams, without whose hid very few of the States opposed to General Jackson could be carried. The consequence might have been foreseen. General Jackson was received by an overwhelming ma-Adams, without whose aid very few of the States opposed to General Jackson could be carried. The consequence might have been foreseen. General Jackson was re elected by an overwhelming majority of the electeral votes, which stood—Jackson, 219; Clay, 49; Wirt (Vermont), 7; Floyd (the vote of South Carolina), 11. These hast were given against Gen Jackson on account of the quarrel between him and Mr. Calhoun, which brought about the milligration scription.

tween him and Mr. Calhoun, which brought about the nullification agitation.

Mr. Clay took his seat in the United States Senate in December, 1831, and was re-elected for another term of six years in 1837. He resigned his seat in February, 1842, after having been in outinuous service in the Senate for nearly cleven years. During this Senatorial career, many inportant measures were agitated and settled, among others, the celebrated Compromise Tariff bill, portant measures were agitated and actitled, among others, the celebrated Compromise Tariff bill, originating with Mr. Clay, which settled the nullification question in March, 1833. Mr. Clay also brought forward his famous Land bill, to distribute the proceeds of sales among the States, which passed both houses, but failed in consequence of the refusal of Gen. Jackson to sanction it.

But one of the great measures on which Mr. Clay warred his street in the restriction of the great measures on which Mr. Clay warred his street in the same through the street has a superior to the same through the street has a superior to the same through the street has a superior to the same through the street has a superior to the same through th

exerted his strength to carry through Congress, was the attempt to re-charter the bank of the United exerted his strength to carry through Congress, was the attempt to re-charter the bank of the United States. That bill passed both houses of Coogress, but was vetoed by Gen. Jackson; who subsequently removed the government deposits from that institution. For this last measure the President was consured by a vote of the Senate, in a resolution introduced by Mr. Cisy. There can be no doubt that the active opposition of Mr. Clay to Gen. Jackson, during his Senatorial career, greatly increased the number of his opponents as an aspirant for the Presidency, and was one of the main causes of his

the number of his opponents as an aspirant for the Presidency, and was one of the main causes of his subsequent defeat, when a candidate for the votes of the people for the highest office in their gift.

In 1839, previous to the nomination of a candidate for President by the whig party, Mr Clay, and many of his most zealous friends, were strong in the expectation of his nomination, to run against Mr. Van Buren. The leading whigs in New York and some other States, however, doubted the probability of his success. The anti-masonic portion of the whig party were particularly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Clay, who was a mason, and had written a scornful letter to the anti-masons of Indiana. As Gen. Harrison was considered superanguated, the idea was started in this State of bringing forward General Scott. As a preliminary movethe idea was started in this State of bringing for-ward General Scott. As a preliminary move-ment, the General was nominated by a meet-ing of Jackson democrats at Rochester, and three-fourths of the delegates elected from the State of New York to the Whig National convention at Harrisburg, which met in December, 1859, proved to be in favor of Gen Scott. Finding Scott could not be nominated, the Scott delegates from New York, and other States, voted for Harri-son, who was consequently nominated, very much to from New York, and other States, voted for Harri-son, who was consequently nominated, very much to the chagrin and disappointment of Mr. Clay and his friends. They have always contended, that Mr. Clay could then have been elected had he received the nomination. But this is more than deatheful, when we consider the deep seated bostlity in the

minds of the people against Mr. Clay, is consequence of his course towards Gen. Jackson, and on the subject of the United States Bank. The anti slavery party of New York and Pennsylvania would have diverted the vote of those States from Mr. Clay in 18:0, as they did under other names in 18:4. Nor could Mr. Clay have relied on the votes of Maino, Indhana, and Mississippt, which voted for Gen. Harrison in 18:10; but all went against Mr. Clay in 18:4.

1844.

After the election of General Harrison, his death, in 1841, and the accession of John Tyler to the Frodency, Mr. Clay was disappointed in his effort: as a leader of the whig party in Congress, to observe a United States Bank, and to carry out other invortion measures, in consequence of the refusal of President Tyler to co operate with the whigs. In 1342, therefore, Mr. Clay resigned his seat in the Senate, sea again retired to private life, on his farm at Ashband.

In 1844, Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated by the whigs as their candidate for President, and his proposed of success were at first decread sure. fore, Mr. Clay resigned his seat in the Senate, sad again retired to private life, on his farm at 'Ashiaud.

In 1844, Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated by the whigs as their candidate for President, and his prospects of success were as first deemed suc. But the democrate brought forward the question of the annexation of Texas, as a subject of agitation, they dropped Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk, to run against Mr. Clay. The result, as will be resollected by all, was a mest merpected one to Mr. Clay and the whig party. His defeat by a man so comparatively unknown as Mr. Polk, was a new source of mortification to Mr. Glay and bis friends, but the Texas question powerfully contributed to the result. In addition to the main causes of defeat, there is reason to believe that Mr. Clay lost the votes of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and perhaps some other States, in consequence of the over confidence and neglect of his positional friends, who were the leaders of the party in those States, and anoted on committees having charge of the necessary arrangements and bargains which circumstances then rendered necessary to offect the result they desired. The fact was evident to the knowing ones that Mr. Woster, and not Mr. Clay, was the favorite of the aristocracy of the whig party, and those peculiar friends of Mr. Clay who undortook to effect his election in 1844, although conditions of Mr. Clay were not those noisy individuals who were always to be heard at public meetings, calling for cheers wherever his name was usentioned, and disgusting men of some by their hollow-hearted "hurrahs for Henry Clay." It was those noisy ward politicians and ever busy office seekers who did more harm to the cause of Mr. Clay to evaluate, "Save me from my friends."

The people of the Lexington Congressional district, where Mr. Clay in overy vicusationed of his political life. The most serious apposition to whe had voted for the Congress were to be paid \$1,500 per annum, instead of receiving pay by the day. The Composition

Convention.

After the Presidential election, the feelings of Mr After the Presidential election, the feelings of Mr. Clay were somewhat soothed by his election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Kentucky. He took his reat in that body, in December 1849, where he had first appeared as a Senator more than forty-three years before, viz., in November 1866.

During his recent brief Senatorial career, Mr. During his recent brief Senatorial careor, Mr. Clay has principally distinguished himself as is well known, by his labors in the cause of the Union, and bringing forward the Compromise measures on the subject of Texas, New Mexico, California, and slavery. Although the series of measures brought forward by Mr. Clay, in what was called his "commbus bill," were not adopted by Congress, they lad to the adoption of similar measures in separate bills, which answered the same purpose.

similar measures in separate balls, the same purpose. It is unnecessary for us to remind our readers of the character of Mr. Clay as an American statesman, and the pre-eminent qualifications which distinguished him as a public man, in every phase of his career. All are familiar with his great morits, and the strong hold which he possessed in the hearts of his countrymen. It is not the fortune of every chile hearts are the popular with the masses; and the strong hold which he possessed in the hearts of his countrymen. It is not the fortune of every public benefactor to be popular with the masses; nor can it be expected that a public man or statesman, who is decided in his political course, and is the advocate of measures and policy whereon the people are divided; in opinion, should not find a barrier creeted to oppose his progress, when an appeal is made to the popular suffrage. On looking back, therefore, at the political life of Mr. Clay—reaching over half a century in time—we see abundant causes for his want of success in reaching the gool of his honorable ambition without charging ingratitude upon the American people.

tion without charging ingrations of the can people.

But the long Congressional career of Mr. Clay, his diplomatic services, and the ability he displayed as a cabinet minister, added to his brilliant reputation as an orator, an fadvocate and philanthropist, are sufficient to fill the measure of any man's glory. He has had the consolation of having outlived the asperity of party feeling, and goes down to the tomb with the estern and regret of all classes of his tomb with the estern and regret of all classes of his countrymen, who will enshrine his name among the great men of the republic.

THE EFFECT IN THIS CITY

The death of Mr. Clay was announced in this city by telegraph at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning. and news was soon known in all parts of the metropois. All the public places, the shipping in the nather—indeed every flag-staff—immediately displayed the American flag at half mast. All public meetings of any moment were adjourned, and expressions of respect for the memor point and piece.

Before Hon. Judge Judson.

June 20 -Mr Whiting in announcing to the court the oss this country had sustained in the death of her illustriour state-man Henry Clay moved that, out of respect to his memory, the further proceedings be suspended, and the court now adjourn. Judge Judson fully concurred in the motion, and ordered the court to be adjourned for the

THE OTHER LAW COURTS.

It was understood that motions would be made in the other courts this day, Wednesday, to adjourn, out of respect to the memory of this great and good man.

The Boards of Aldermon and Assistants will meet this day to make some public expression respecting the death of the libertious Renry Clay.

TELEGRAPHUC.

THE EFFECT ELSEWHERN

Washington, June 29, 1852.
The announcement of the death of the great pairiot Henry Clay, has thrown a gloom over the whole city Nearly all the stores on the avenue are closed, the princt pai streets are draped in mourning, and all the outward

Corgress, upon the announcement immediately adjourned, and all the public offices were closed. The Cabinet held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved upon the suspension of public business until after the funeral obsequies, which, I learn, will take place on Friday, in the

blinute guns were fired by Captain Buckingham's Artillery, and also at the Navy Yard and Arsenal, during the afternoon. At sundown the bells of the city ware

offed, and the firing of minute guns was continued Mayor Maury has summoned the City Councils to